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Borough of Lowestoft

REPORT

OF



**The Medical Officer
of Health**

AND

Port Medical Officer

for the Year

1960

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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Health Department,

123 High Street,

Lowestoft.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This annual report on the health of the Borough once again reveals the wide range of activities which the Health Department now covers. Whilst much time has once again been taken up with immunisation schemes, particularly against poliomyelitis, many routine matters which rarely get much publicity, have continued as usual. I am indebted to Miss H. Place, the Area Nursing Officer, for the report on the work carried out by the midwives, district nurses and health visitors during the year ; one of the spheres of work which does not often attract much attention. Those who have cause to be in touch with this service will know that quite extensive alteration in their organisation has taken place during the year, which has inevitably led to some difficulties. It will take a little time to sort these out, but ultimately it is anticipated that a much more efficient service will result from these changes. The statistics relating to confinements reproduced in Miss Place's report make interesting reading. It is not realised, I think, quite how many confinements still take place in the home, with the help of a midwife alone. It should be noted too, what a large amount of general nursing care is provided for old people in their homes.

A considerable "turn over" in Health Visiting staff again took place, two resigning to take jobs elsewhere. One whole-time replacement was found, part-time assistance having to be used to cover the second vacancy.

From the statistics shown, it will be seen that a further rise in the birth rate occurred and there has too, been a further rise in the population of the Borough. This rise has been going on steadily since 1951 and reflects well the prosperity which new industries are bringing to the town.

These new industries have in some instances brought their own health problems to the Borough. These we have endeavoured to resolve with the firms concerned and I would like to record here my appreciation of the friendly spirit which has characterised the discussions over matters which, in one particular matter at any rate, produced a very wide divergence of opinion between the two interests concerned.

Attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres have been good throughout the year. They are patronised by all sections of the community and their popularity is a clear indication of the help which

the young mother finds from them. No statistics of the age of the mothers is available but many are "very young" and need much encouragement and advice. The present school curriculum for girls, seems to contain little of value of what for most will be their main occupation in life, viz., motherhood, and the present lack of opportunity of seeing at first hand babycraft in their own homes makes the need for instruction in the Welfare Centres greater than ever before.

There was little infectious disease in the Borough during the year, measles being the only one of any prevalence. No cases of food poisoning were notified, which for a town much concerned with the holiday trade is most creditable. I would like to draw attention to the comments of the Chief Public Health Inspector, under the heading Food Hygiene Regulations. It is gratifying to be able to record what is becoming very apparent for all to see, viz., a marked step forward towards modernisation by most of the cafes in the Borough.

The discharge of raw sewerage into the sea was made much of by the national press during the year and the Borough came in for its share of both local and national comment. Complaints of fouling of our beaches are rarely received in this department. It is a pity this cannot be said also of the fouling of our streets by dogs. However, we thought it worthwhile to carry out some flotation tests to endeavour to get a more scientific picture of the position. The results of these tests are included in this report and the very small proportion of bottles washed up on our beaches is further evidence of our freedom from this source of nuisance.

The department has enjoyed a very happy liaison with both the newspapers and the television authorities throughout the year. Our flotation tests; the foam problem on the beach; and later in the year, other matters of a health interest were presented in an unbiased manner, particularly by the local television stations, thereby helping very greatly to stimulate interest in the work of a health department. The many appreciative remarks made about these programmes leave no doubt as to their value.

May I conclude by thanking you, Mr. Mayor and the members of the Health Committee for your continued interest in the work of the department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman :

MISS ALDERMAN MANN.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR NEWSON.

THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN	KEENE	MR COUNCILLOR	HAYDEN
„	STEBBINGS	„	HORTON
„	WALLER	„	MILES
„	WARD	MRS.	NOBBS
MRS. „	WING	MR.	OLDMAN
MR. COUNCILLOR	CASTLETON	„	RAMM
„	DURRANT, D.	MRS.	RUMP
MRS. „	EDMONDS	MR.	SANDERS
MR. „	FINCH	„	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough School Medical Officer :

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :

ISABELLA SIM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector :

H. CORMACK, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector :

F. G. S. HILL, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. G. ADAMS, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. J. R. FISHER, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
D. W. GOODHAND, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS H. PLACE (Area Nursing Officer).

MISS J. COSNETT	MISS A. TAYLOR
MISS E. PRETTY	MISS E. PIKE
MISS P. WALLER (resigned 20.5.60)	(commenced 1.6.60)
MISS R. STILES (Chest Clinic H.V.)	MISS M. EDWARDS (resigned 26.2.60)

Chief Clerk :

MRS. A. P. RAY.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS		Male	Female	Totals
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	—
		342	287	629
		11	18	29
		—	—	—
		353	305	658

*Comparative
LOWESTOFT Figures for
England and Wales.*

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1959	14.5 (Unadjusted)	17.1
	14.6 (Adjusted)	

STILLBIRTHS		Male	Female	Total
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	—
		4	5	9
		2	-	2
		—	—	—
		6	5	11

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	LOWESTOFT	England and Wales.
	16.7	19.7

DEATH RATE per 1,000 estimated population, mid-1959	12.2 (Unadjusted)	11.5
	11.7 (Adjusted)	

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		Male	Female	Total
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	—
		7	3	10
		1	-	1
		—	—	—
		8	3	11

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE		Male	Female	Total
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	—
		5	2	7
		1	-	1
		—	—	—
		6	2	8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE		Male	Female	Total
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	—
		4	2	6
		1	-	1
		—	—	—
		4	2	7

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

A further rise in the number of births is recorded again this year. After a steady fall, following the high birth rates of immediate post-war years, a marked rise took place last year and this has been followed by a further rise again for the year under review.

The death rate is much the same as last year and approximates the rate for the country as a whole.

The still birth rate continues to be well below that for England and Wales, though it is a little higher than last year as are the deaths for infants under one year of age and those under four weeks and one week of age. These figures are so small, however, that these variations are of little significance.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	10	23
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	3	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	28	59
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	7	4	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	45	71
Coronary disease, angina	65	46	111
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	9
Other heart disease	33	41	74
Other circulatory disease	11	19	30
Influenza	3	—	3
Pneumonia	9	8	17
Bronchitis	12	4	16
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	4	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	23	42
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
All other accidents	4	7	11
Suicide	4	4	8
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
ALL CAUSES		282	273
ALL CAUSES		555	

COMMENT ON CAUSES OF DEATH.

The various causes of death show little difference in their numbers from previous years. Cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system continue to be the main cause of death. The number of accidents causing death is a little lower than last year, as were the number of deaths from road accidents. As will be seen from the analysis of the accident deaths, the majority were to old people.

ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS.

<i>Case Number</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1.	M.	88	Heart failure and pneumonia due to enforced immobility as a result of a fracture of the pelvis caused by a fall.
2.	M.	90	Oedema of the lungs as a result of the effect of the shock of a fall on a heart already weakened by pulmonary emphysema.
3.	F.	88	Carbon monoxide poisoning due to escaping gas from a gas cooker.
4.	M.	9	Fracture of the skull and bruising and laceration of the brain as a result of his having fallen from a height.
5.	F.	76	Hypostatic pneumonia due to enforced recumbency as a result of a fracture caused by a fall at her home.
6.	F.	76	Bronchopneumonia due to enforced recumbency as a result of a fracture caused by a fall.
7.	M.	24	Drowning in circumstances not fully disclosed by evidence available.
8.	F.	87	Carbon monoxide poisoning due to imperfect combustion of gas ring on gas cooker.
9.	F.	74	Carbon monoxide poisoning due to imperfect combustion of gas ring on gas cooker.
10.	F.	76	The deceased died from heart failure due to fractures of right ankle and right femur sustained at her home.
11.	F.	83	Coronary thrombosis due to atheroma—a contributory cause being shock due to fractures of femur and clavicle as a result of a fall probably caused by an attack of petit mal.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.

1.	M.	46	Comminution of the skull with evisceration of the brain as the result of a road accident.
2.	M.	42	Laceration of the brain and fracture of the skull due to the lorry which he was driving having collided with a tree in circumstances not fully disclosed by the evidence available.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (including foreshore) (Acres) .....	.....	5,495
Population at 1961 Census .....	.....	45,687
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1960 .....	.....	45,350
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1961 .....	.....	14,915
Rateable value—31st December, 1960 .....	.....	£583,800
Sum represented by a penny rate 1960-61 (approx.)		£2,317

The population of the Borough has shown a further rise from 44,730 last year to 45,687. This steady rise has been going on since 1951, when the figure was 42,890. Prior to 1951, the population had been decreasing.

The present continuing rise reflects well the prosperity which new industries are bringing to the town, and there seems no reason why we should not look forward with confidence to a continuation of this trend.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases during the year, together with the figures for 1959 and 1958.

Disease	1960	1959	1958
Scarlet Fever	12	50	51
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Encephalitis	—	2	3
Dysentery	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	7	19
Erysipelas	2	—	6
Whooping Cough	17	18	72
Measles	136	66	288
Pneumonia	7	17	7
Infective Hepatitis	31	2	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	23	9	19

Apart from measles, there was little infectious disease in the Borough during the year. Measles showed its typical bi-annual incidence, there being quite a severe epidemic at one time during the year. Fewer cases of scarlet fever were notified this year, than during the previous two years.

No cases of food poisoning were notified. There was, however, a comparatively high incidence of infective hepatitis.

The increase in the notification of new cases of tuberculosis is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that during the year a Mass T.B. Survey was carried out within the Borough, revealing a number of otherwise undiagnosed cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul- mona- ry	Non- Pul- mona- ry	Pul- mona- ry	Non- Pul- mona- ry	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1959	152	17	116	22	307
Number of cases added during the year	20	2	10	5	37
Number of cases removed during the year	4	—	6	—	10
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960	168	19	120	27	334

Cases Added to the Register

New notifications	23
Inward transfers	14
—	—
37	—
—	—

Cases Removed from the Register

Recovered	2
Died	2
Removed to other areas	6
—	—
10	—
—	—

IMMUNISATION.

Schemes for immunising the community have occupied a good deal of the Department's time during the year. Immunisation against poliomyelitis continues to feature foremost amongst these schemes. The response to publicity for "polio jabs" fell off, however, during the year due, no doubt, to the freedom of this area from any cases of this disease. It is interesting to record that at the time of writing, more people have had anti-polio injections in 1961, than throughout the whole of 1960, due to the proximity of an outbreak of polio to the district. One cannot repeat too often, that it is far more efficacious to be immunised before polio appears in an area, than to put off one's injections until cases are reported. Once again, one would ask that everyone in the Borough should ensure that they and their families are immunised against this crippling disease.

The statistics for poliomyelitis immunisation during 1960 are as follows :—

Age Group born in :—			<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Booster Injs. (3rd given)</i>
1943-60	1933-42	<i>Before 1933</i>		
931	339	1,307	82	5,139

Immunisation against diphtheria in infancy, continues as hitherto. A triple vaccine is now used, giving protection at the same time against whooping cough and tetanus. The statistics are as follows. They compare very favourably with those of previous years :—

DIPHTHERIA PRIMARY IMMUNISATION.

<i>Under 1 year</i>	1-4	5-14	<i>Total</i>
527	129	38	694

DIPHTHERIA BOOSTER INJECTIONS.

<i>Under 1 year</i>	1-4	5-15	<i>Total</i>
—	12	503	515

In addition to the "triple vaccine" mentioned above, which provides protection against tetanus, a number of persons have been immunised against this disease by a separate series of injections. Statistics relating to these are as follows :—

TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

<i>Primary</i>	<i>15 and Over</i>
1-15	
136	74
<i>Boosters</i>	
All Ages	— 46

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table shows the number of age groups of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year :—

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>					<i>Total 1960</i>	<i>Total 1959</i>	<i>Total 1958</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or Over</i>			
<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	273	19	12	11	27	342	324	313
<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	—	—	3	1	71	75	83	50
TOTAL	273	19	15	12	98	417	407	363

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The numbers of infants attending the Borough's Infant Welfare Centres continues to rise, the increases being noteworthy at the Oulton Broad and Southwell Road Centres, due, as was shown in last year's report, to the redistribution of the population to the periphery of the Borough. The attendances at the Oulton Broad Centre, with its somewhat restricted facilities, have lead to acute overcrowding at times and steps have been taken to find alternative accommodation. Unfortunately, nothing suitable has been found so far. Clinics were held twice weekly at Southwell Road during 1960 to help with the numbers attending there.

The attendance statistics for the year are as follows :—

		<i>0 - 1 Year</i>	<i>1 - 5 Years</i>
Connaught House	.....	1754	98
Southwell Road	.....	3075	372
Oulton Broad .....	.....	1499	157
		6328	627
		Total : 6955.	

Comparative figures for the past few years are as follows :—

	<i>Connaught House</i>	<i>Oulton Broad</i>	<i>Southwell Road</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1960	1852	1656	3447	6955
1959	1897	1562	3258	6717
1958	1990	1386	2704	6080
1957	2339	1450	2367	6156
1956	2783	1605	3081	7469
1955	2710	1382	1810	5902
1954	2979	1019	1635	5633
1953	2757	936	1736	5429
1952	2724	681	1536	4941
1951	3576	138	1774	6124

TODDLERS CLINICS.

Toddlers Clinics were started during the year at both the Southwell Road and the Connaught House clinics and the attendances and summary of defects found are tabulated herewith.

	<i>No. of children who attended.</i>		
	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 Years	Total
Connaught House	24	59	83
Southwell Road	63	105	168
<i>Total No. of Attendances.</i>			
	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 Years	Total
Connaught House	28	107	135
Southwell Road	89	236	325

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND.

Dental .....	....	....	50
Ophthalmic .....	....	....	17
Orthopaedic .....	....	....	106
Speech .....	....	....	9
Ear, Nose and Throat .....	....	....	32
Skin .....	....	....	36
Nutritional .....	....	....	19
Congenital .....	....	....	1
Psychological .....	....	....	4
Respiratory .....	....	....	7
Mentally Deficient .....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous .....	....	....	3
			<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
			286
			<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

WELFARE FOODS.

Sales of National Dried Milk continue to fall, a trend which has continued since the price was increased in 1957. The sales of Cod Liver Oil remain more or less about the same, as do also sales of Orange Juice. The sales of Vitamin Tablets shows a slight increase on previous years' sales.

The statistics for 1960 are as follows :—

<i>National Dried Milk</i>	<i>N. Dried Milk</i>	<i>Cod Liver</i>	<i>Vitamin</i>	<i>Orange</i>
<i>Full Cream</i>	<i>Half Cream</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Tablets</i>	<i>Juice</i>
9,116 tins	58 tins	2,533 bottles	2,328 packets	20,099 bottles

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

STAFF.

During 1960 the shortage of midwives proved less acute than for the previous year. Between April 1st, when a newly appointed midwife commenced duties, and November 30th, when one midwife resigned, there was a full staff of six full-time midwives and one part-time.

The scheme for providing separate accommodation for staff on their own area progressed slowly. It reached its final stage at the end of September, by which time three houses and one bungalow had been purchased and were being occupied by four midwives. The three other midwives already worked from their own homes. The office for the Area Nursing Officer was established at Connaught House, and the Nurses' Home, Gordon Road, ceased to be used as such.

Notification of the change over, together with the area boundary, address and telephone number of each midwife was circulated to the general practitioners in the Borough and to the hospitals in the area.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

One midwife attended a refresher course and one attended a course on Parentcraft and Relaxation.

MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

The Mothercraft and Relaxation classes, started as an experiment on 1958, continued during 1960. They were popular and well-attended, 96 young expectant mothers completed the classes, each separate course being of seven weeks duration. Although mothers booked for hospital confinement were eligible to attend, in fact very few applied.

CONFINEMENTS.

Births notified to the local supervising authority totalled 658. Of these, 399 (60.6% of the total) were delivered by the domiciliary midwives, and 259 (39.4%) were confined in hospital or nursing home. Of these 259, 239 were discharged home before the fourteenth day and were attended by the domiciliary midwives.

Of the 399 home confinements 204 were delivered with no doctor being present at the time of delivery. Only one mother had not booked a doctor to attend her.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESIA.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered to 375 mothers, Pethidine to 324 and Trilene to 6.

VISITS PAID BY MIDWIVES.

Visits paid in the ante-natal period	4,957
Midwifery nursing visits paid after delivery	10,225

COMPARABLE FIGURES.

<i>Number of Deliveries attended by District Midwives.</i>				
1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
352	372	345	400	399

HOME NURSING.

The closing of the Nurses' Home in Gordon Road did not, as far as accommodation was concerned, materially affect the general district nurses. A bungalow was purchased for the use of the one general nurse who until its closing had been resident in the Nurses' Home. A second bungalow was, however, purchased early in the year as accommodation for a newly appointed nurse. The other eight nurses on the staff already worked from their own private residences.

As for the midwives, the central office for the general nurses was established at Connaught House.

To encourage direct communication between the general practitioners and the nurses, lists giving the name, address, telephone number, weekly day off and the streets each nurse covered, were circulated to the doctors.

STAFF.

The year began with one vacancy in the staff of ten nurses. Later in the year there was a further resignation but two new appointments were made, one on April 1st and one on September 1st.

STATISTICS.

The following figures show that 65% of new patients visited are aged 65 years or over and that 81% of all visits paid are to patients aged 65 years or over.

New cases attended during the year	574		
New cases attended during the year aged 65 years or over	375		
Visits paid to all patients during the year	25,773		
Visits paid to all patients during the year aged 65 years or over	20,961		
Number of visits paid to patients during previous years :—			
1956	1957	1958	1959
35,763	33,689	32,624	26,997

HEALTH VISITING.

The health visiting service with the Borough followed a similar pattern to previous years. It seems inevitable that the number of health visitors should remain below the permitted establishment ; two resigned during the year and one new appointment was made.

In addition to many other demands of their time, i.e., polio-myelitis immunisation sessions and the school health service, the health visitors made the following visits :—

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	2,891
Expectant mothers—1st visits	135
Total visits	152
Children aged 1 year and under 2 years—First visits	826
Total visits.....	2,367
Children aged 1 year and under 2 years—Total visits	1,041
Children aged 2 years and under 5 years—Total visits.....	1,850
Total number of households visited	2,218
Total number of attendances at Local Health Authority clinic sessions	361

HOME HELP SERVICE.

	No. of Cases dealt with	Hours Worked
Maternity	74	4,439 $\frac{1}{2}$
T.B., Sickness and Old People	436	95,007 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. of Home Helps working as at 31.12.60	—	139

Of the 436 cases in the latter group 274 commenced prior to 1960 and can be regarded as long term cases.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Pupil teachers prior to training college or temporary teaching	34
Fire Service special examinations	7
Water Works employees for freedom from enteric disease	14
School Canteen employees for freedom from enteric disease	4
Local government employees for entry into Super-annuation Scheme	29
	—
	Total
	88

The table above shows the number of medical examinations carried out during the year. The number of these examinations continue to rise each year.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA—1960.

The following meteorological summary is afforded by courtesy of the Borough Meteorological Observers.

Sunshine

Sun hours were below the yearly normal by 193.1 hours.

Sunniest day - 1st June - 15.2 hours

Rain

Greatest falls in a day 2.77 inches on 19th September and 1.13 inches on 29th October.

Rain was above the yearly normal by 11.47 inches.

Date of last ground frost of Spring - 2nd May.

Date of first ground frost of Autumn - 14th October.

Date of last air frost of Spring - 9th March.

Date of first air frost of Autumn - 6th December.

Barometer Readings

Highest: 30.86 inches on 15th April.

Lowest: 29.01 inches on 2nd October.

Sunless days - 84

Rain days - (i.e. 0.01 inches or more) - 184.

Wet days - (i.e. 0.04 inches or more) - 154.

Winds (to sixteen points of the Compass).

MONTH	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	CALM	TOTALS
January	0	0	1	0	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	5	8	3	0	0	1	31
February	1	0	0	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	7	0	0	0	2	29
March	0	0	0	7	10	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	31
April	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	2	5	2	4	4	0	30
May	4	0	0	5	6	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	1	1	31
June	2	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	0
July	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	3	6	7	7	2	0	0	31
August	0	1	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	2	7	7	1	2	0	1	31
September	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	3	1	2
October	1	0	0	1	4	5	4	1	3	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	2	31
November	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	4	7	6	2	0	0	1	30
December	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	2	0	1	0	4	31
	10	6	5	24	44	19	22	14	9	7	31	48	57	29	18	8	14	366

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.
REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1960.

Month	Sun		Rain		1960					
					Average Daily Temperature					
	1960	Normal 1921-50	1960 Normal ins. 1916-50	1960 Normal ins. 1916-50	1960	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.
January	31.8	56.0	4.10	2.22	39.6	38.9	53	25	33	47
February	68.9	75.0	1.14	1.54	40.0	39.3	60	25	37	44
March	59.2	136.0	1.49	1.32	42.0	42.1	55	32	38	45
April	154.6	165.0	0.51	1.67	47.3	46.6	62	35	44	48
May	188.1	211.0	0.37	1.49	52.9	51.5	70	34	49	54
June	268.2	212.0	1.36	1.60	61.0	57.5	76	41	56	62
July	174.1	214.0	3.17	2.31	59.9	61.6	74	41	63	60
August	182.2	195.0	2.91	2.14	59.7	61.7	76	45	62	59
September	130.5	156.0	5.67	2.09	56.6	58.4	71	44	54	58
October	86.9	117.0	7.16	2.32	52.7	51.7	63	33	50	58
November	70.3	62.0	3.23	2.72	46.6	44.6	62	33	43	49
December	42.1	51.0	3.97	2.19	40.9	40.0	54	31	41	49
	1456.9	1650.0			35.08	23.61				

Highest Maximum 76 degrees F. on 17th June and 22nd August. Lowest Maximum 33 degrees F. on 13th January.
Lowest Minimum 25 degrees F. on 13th January and 18th February. Highest Minimum 62 degrees F. on 18th June.

LOWESTOFT & DISTRICT T.B. CARE COMMITTEE.

The members forming this Committee during the year under review were as follows :—

Mrs. D. Ollington (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dr. A. C. Gee (<i>Hon. Secretary</i>)
Lady Gooch	Miss V. Pryce
Mrs. M. Chadd	Mrs. R. Peregrine
Mrs. M. Wingfield	Mrs. E. Ratcliffe
Mrs. G. Cooper	Mrs. F. Reeve
Mrs. Gage	Miss R. Stiles (<i>Health Visitor</i>)

The table herewith shows the income and expenditure of the Committee for the period under review. A successful jumble sale added £25 to the £150 grant received from Headquarters. The nature and amount of the aid dispensed is shown herewith. As will be seen, the main expenditure during the year was on grants of fuel and travelling expenses for relatives to visit the Sanatorium. These two forms of assistance are always much appreciated by the recipients.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Lowestoft Water Company and I am indebted to the Secretary and General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq., for the following information.

The average daily consumption was 2.22 million gallons per day and the daily consumption per head of population (domestic and trades combined) was 49.45 gallons per head per day. The amount supplied to trades was 1.169 million gallons per day.

Weekly samples from Lowestoft, fortnightly samples from Oak Farm, Hopton and monthly samples from the Company's works at Lound are submitted for chemical and bacteriological examinations—a total of 196 samples were examined.

As in previous years the reports on these samples indicate that the supply is pure and wholesome and of the highest standard of bacterial purity for drinking and domestic purposes.

LOWESTOFT & DISTRICT T.B. CARE COMMITTEE.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period from 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
To	Grocery Allowances	.....	By	Balance brought forward	1st
"	Clothing	.....	.....	April, 1960	4½
"	Bedding, etc., (sheets)	.....	7	Grants during the above period	.....
"	Travelling expenses of relatives	.....	28	Headquarters	.....
"	Fuel	.....	121	Jumble Sale Proceeds	.....
"	Tools and Handicraft Materials	.....	—	—	—
Other expenditure—enter in detail:			—	—	—
	Holiday Fares	.....	5	0	0
	Gardening Assistance	.....	1	5	0
	T.V. Licences	.....	7	3	4
	Radio Licences	.....	4	0	0
	Interior Decorating Materials	.....	5	0	0
	T.V. Aerial and Rental	.....	11	18	0
	Postages and Sundries	.....	3	6	5
Balance at Bank—after all outstanding accounts to the 31st March, 1961 have been paid			47	18	0½
		—	—	—
			£254	10	4½

Signed J. WALSH, A.I.M.C.A. Hon. Auditor.

TOWN HALL, Lowestoft. 1st May, 1961.

The reports follow a similar pattern and a specimen report of a sample submitted on the 14th December, 1960 is detailed below :—

Chemical

Appearance .....	.....	Bright with a very slight orange brown deposit. Microscopical examination :— Mineral matter and organic debris.
Colour .....	.....	15
p.H. ....	.....	7.3
Electric Conductivity .....	.....	500
Chlorine present as Chloride .....	.....	54
Hardness : Total 210 .....	.....	Carbonate 110 Non-carbonate 100
Nitrate Nitrogen .....	.....	2.1
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	.....	0.013
*Albuminoid Nitrogen .....	.....	0.14
Metals. Iron : 0.03 .....	.....	Zinc, copper and lead : Absent
Turbidity .....	.....	Less than 3
Odour .....	.....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide .....	.....	10
Total Solids .....	.....	345
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate .....	.....	110
Nitrite Nitrogen .....	.....	Approx. 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed .....	.....	1.7
Residual Chlorine .....	.....	0.04

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing on Agar.

1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
3 per ml.	4 per ml.	3 per ml.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction. Absent from 100 ml.

Bact. coli (Type 1). Absent from 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction Absent from 100 ml.

The water supply to the Borough has been satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. The water is not liable to plumbosolvent action.

15,098 dwellinghouses with an estimated population of 45,224 persons are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

13 dwellinghouses with a population of 31 persons are supplied from public water mains by means of 5 standpipes. Eleven of these properties are due for action under slum clearance programmes during 1961.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. E. Hone, Esq.

SEWERAGE.

The year 1960 proved an abnormal one for rainfall, and flooding of private property occurred in many places, north and south of Lake Lothing and at Oulton Broad.

In view of the rapid progress being made in housing development, and the magnitude of the problem of relieving the existing sewerage system and making satisfactory provision to cope with the many new sewers from building estates, the Council decided to appoint Messrs. J. D. and D. M. Watson, chartered civil engineers, as consultants to advise the Council, after consultation with the Borough Engineer and consideration of all the data in his possession, with regard to Lowestoft's main drainage in accordance with the terms of reference suggested by the Borough Engineer.

Pending the receipt of the Consultants' Report and the anticipated execution of main works of sewerage relief, certain small ameliorative works have been carried out at several sites to prevent, as far as is possible with such arrangements, back flooding of premises. In addition, and for the same reasons, some temporary relief has been given at certain sites by the construction of storm overflows. New tidal outfall flaps have been fitted on some of the larger sewers.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Pail closets emptied by the Corporation	.....	134
Cesspools emptied by the Corporation	.....	232
Refuse disposed of by controlled tipping	.....	14,385 tons
Premises from which refuse is collected (including summer caravans)	.....	17,167
Labour—30 Loaders, 6 Drivers (full time).		
Vehicles—4 Pagefields with telescopic interior.		
1 Eagle Compressmore, rear loading, rear emptying.		
1 Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper.		
1 Side loading lorry with trailer for refuse and night soil (2 days per week).		
Labour at Tip—2 men plus 1 driver with Chaseside Shovel during winter tipping on Denes.		
1 man and 1 driver for remainder of year.		
1 dustbin has been supplied under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme.		

STREET CLEANSING.

18 Orderlies each using a standard pattern two-wheeled barrow served by one lorry for collecting sweepings.

1 Mechanical sweeper is used for street cleansing generally where manual attention to paved footpaths is not required.

1 Gully emptying machine for street gullies.

The gully emptying machine has been fitted with a spray bar for spraying sea water on to the roads. This was used with some success in the winter of 1959/60 to hasten the melting of snow.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Prolonged and frequently heavy rainfall in the latter months of the year caused flooding in the low lying parts of the Borough. Ditches and ponds overflowed, land draingage proved inadequate and surcharging of the sewers was a frequent occurrence. Concern was expressed by the Council at this state of affairs and as recorded by the Borough Engineer in this report under the heading of Sewerage, a firm of consultants were engaged to report on the sewerage system of the Borough. This is a measure that is long overdue, surcharging of the sewers in certain parts of the Borough having occurred many times in the past years during periods of heavy rain. The exceptional rainfall experienced last year brought matters to a head and it is to be hoped that when new sewers are laid surface water will be kept separate from sewage so that in future years flooding of premises caused by the surcharging of sewers will not occur.

The discharge of sewage into the seas and tidal rivers of this country received nation wide publicity and as a result of this the problem was discussed by the Health Committee. It was felt that owing to the position and length of the sewer outfall at Ness Point there was little risk of the pollution of Lowestoft beaches. In order to try and determine the flow of the currents off Ness Point small glass bottles were placed in the outfall sewer at Ness Point. These bottles contained a questionnaire to be returned by the finder and a reward of 2/6d. was paid. Some 60 bottles were deposited in the sewer, 18 of which were subsequently recovered. The details of this experiment are shown in the appendix at the end of the report.

At the beginning of July, no doubt due to the publicity given earlier in the year to the disposal of sewage in the sea, concern was expressed at the large amounts of foam at the water's edge on the South beach. This foam occurred also at a number of other East Anglian holiday resorts. Samples of this foam were submitted to the Public Analyst who carried out a very detailed and extensive examination of the same. The presence of such masses of foam led members of the public to conclude that pollution of the beach was occurring on the assumption that the foam was a product of the modern detergents. This phenomenon according to old residents has occurred many times in the past particularly when there has been a very hot Spring, and of course years before detergents were in use.

The Public Analyst was of opinion that the formation of this foam was due to the presence in the sea water forming the basis of the foam of a substance which was either an anionic synthetic detergent or a natural occurring substance having very similar properties and probably derived from the marine growth which was present in relative abundance in the foam.

It was later reported that masses of this foam had been observed miles away in the North Sea, and this coupled with the knowledge that foaming has occurred many years ago before the advent of detergents points to this being of a natural origin.

Routine work proceeded in all the usual spheres of the department.

There were no staff changes during the year and my appreciation is again recorded of their industry and efficiency.

HOUSING.

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

The second stage of the clearance and redevelopment of the central area to the west of the Town Hall was commenced. 12 Clearance areas comprising 118 unfit houses were declared by the Council. Houses in the following streets are affected by these areas :— Compass Street, White Horse Street, Thurston Road, Crown Street, Wesleyan Chapel Lane, Gun Lane, Chapel Street, Dukes Head Street, Old Market Street, Old Market Plain, St. Peter's Street and Tennyson Road. Together with certain other land which is expected to become available by compulsory purchase, the clearance sites will give scope for imaginative redevelopment of this congested locality.

The Council also agreed to proceed along similar lines next year with respect to 61 unfit houses in Factory Street, Factory Court, Erskine Place and Sparhams Buildings, St. Peter's Street.

BEACH AREA REDEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

No significant progress so far as rehousing or clearance was achieved. In the period under review the legal work of tracing owners of land has been completed. However, the Council resolved to extend the original scheme to include more land, buildings and houses, and I fear that this again will retard progress towards the clearance of the worst houses.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

The Council made the following Orders, and the tenants were rehoused as soon as accommodation became available.

Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	on 3 houses
Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	on 7 houses
Accepted Undertakings not to relet	.....	.....	.....	on 18 houses

One unfit house was reconditioned and the closing undertaking previously applying to it was revoked.

RENT ACT 1957.

No. of Inspections made under the Act	.....	.....	29
No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted	.....	.....	5
No. of Certificates of Disrepair revoked after repairs had been carried out	.....	.....	5

NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

No. of houses built by private enterprise .....	.....	.....	243
No. of houses built by the Council .....	.....	.....	24

INSPECTIONS.

1302 inspections and re-inspections were made of houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts, viz :—			
Inspections under the Public Health Act .....	.....	.....	192
Inspections under the Housing Act .....	.....	.....	237
Revisits under the Public Health Act .....	.....	.....	434
Revisits under the Housing Act .....	.....	.....	439
Inspections concerning overcrowded houses .....	.....	.....	4
Improvement grants made under the Housing Act during 1960 .....	.....	.....	56
Standard grants made under the Housing Act during 1960 .....	.....	.....	116

WELL WATER.

11 samples were taken from wells and boreholes. One well water was reported to be unfit for drinking purposes.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

NOTICES.

Informal notices served .....	.....	.....	.....	91
Statutory notices served .....	.....	.....	.....	44
(P.H.A.—35. H.A.—5. L.C.A.—4)				
Informal notices complied with .....	.....	.....	.....	51
Statutory notices complied with .....	.....	.....	.....	30
(P.H.A.—23. H.A.—3. L.C.A.—4).				

INSPECTIONS.

Accumulations	147	Passages	23
Animals	33	Petroleum Regulations	176
Ashbins	20	Piggeries	63
Caravans	75	Places of Entertainment	3
Camping Sites	198	Public Conveniences	26
Controlled Tip	30	Rats and Mice	184
Dirty Houses	64	Shops Act, 1950	306
Drainage	639	Smoke Observations	148
(houses involved)	973	Smoke Nuisances	42
Drain Tests	21	Swimming Baths	12
Factories (Mech. Power)	211	Water Supply	10
Factories (Non.mech. power)	46	Work Places	7
Farms (Agriculture Act, 1958)	19	Wasps Nests	9
Flooding	55	Other Matters	521
Noise Nuisances	30		
Offensive Smells.....	131		
Offensive Trades	175		
Choked public sewers cleared by the Borough Engineers Department under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (involving 363 houses) .....	.....	.....	135

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 3 treatments of the sewers were carried out in the North and Central areas which present the hardcore of infestation. The poison again used was Sodium Fluoracetate.

The level of infestation was very low, the average take over the 3 treatments at 48 manholes was 19 very small takes and 4 good takes.

It may well be that movement of the rat population may have occurred as a result of the frequent surcharging of the sewers in the latter months of the year, consequently it will be advisable to test bait every manhole in the Borough during the early part of 1961.

A detailed summary of the work carried out by the two rodent operators is recorded below and I would pay tribute to them on the work they have carried out despite the extra duties involved in the destruction of Coypus on the Corporation owned marshes at Oulton Broad.

<i>Type of property</i>	<i>Number surveyed</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>	<i>Number treated for both rats and mice</i>
Private dwelling houses	2,485	1,414	221	114
Local Authority Premises	46	16	4	1
Agricultural Properties	11	2	—	—
All other Premises	199	36	40	16
TOTALS :	2,741	1,468	265	131

During the year 74 treatments were carried out at business premises and the cost of this work recoverable from the occupiers concerned was £136 18s. 4d. In addition 22 treatments were carried out at Corporation owned properties at a cost of £51 12s. 6d.

There were 661 complaints received from members of the public regarding rat and mice infestations.

DESTRUCTION OF COYPUS.

It was reported that the Corporation owned marshes at Oulton Broad were heavily infested with Coypus. A survey of these marshes was carried out by the Senior Rodent Operator and the Chief Public Health Inspector and a report submitted to the Health Committee. It was agreed by the Parks and Properties Committee that the work of trapping and destroying Coypus should be undertaken by the rodent operators.

5 approved traps were purchased and a Spearey Pistol was loaned from the R.S.P.C.A. A further 6 traps were made by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Trapping was carried out from 10th May to 3rd August and 27th September to 3rd January, 1961. Trapping ceased owing to the Oulton Broad Joint Committee launch being no longer available for use.

214 Coypus were destroyed during the period, of these 115 were males and 99 were females. Of the females 14 were found to be pregnant and carrying a total of 76 young.

The total cost incurred was £83 3s. 2d.

The work of Coypu destruction is now being undertaken by the Rabbit Clearance Societies.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There were occasions when dense black smoke was emitted by industrial boiler chimneys but they were comparatively few in number and it was found possible to reduce the density of the smoke and frequency of emission by informal approaches to boiler attendants. One installation was converted from solid fuel to oil firing, one plant was being converted at the end of the year, and at one large factory boilerhouse repairs to an economiser brought about a reduction of chimney smoke.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one swimming bath in the Borough, that being the open air bath at Nicholas Everitt Park, Oulton Broad. It is filled with 121,000 gallons of town mains water at the beginning of May. This water is then subjected to continuous chlorination, filtration and aeration until the end of September when the bath is closed and emptied. Water lost by back flushing the sand filter is made up from mains supplies.

Liquid chlorine is used to sterilize the bath water and careful attention is given to maintaining the available chlorine level between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million.

The bath water is completely changed every 4 hours by continuous pumping. Filtration through a rapid sand filter dosed with Alumina Ferric and Soda Crystals for coagulating suspended matter, and aeration through a fountain, gives the water a sparkling appearance and adequate oxygenation. The filtration rate is 250 gallons per sq. ft. of bath per hour.

Each evening the sand filters are back flushed to remove accumulated matter.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are done twice daily by the baths attendants. 19 samples of the bath water were taken at varying times of the day throughout the season by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for bacteriological examination. All the samples were very satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

Considerable use of the North Denes below Gunton Cliff was again made by holiday campers during August. Improved sanitary facilities were available and proved to be adequate for their purpose. It was observed however that objectionable conditions arose from misuse or careless use of the new milk bottle collection baskets. These were used by campers as refuse receptacles, and excessive quantities of paper and cardboard waste was deposited by campers at weekends after the Council collectors had emptied all dustbins and removed waste from the site.

The above site was well looked after by the Parks Department and as a result few complaints about it were received.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force late in the year. One object of this act is to secure improvements to caravan sites so that standards of amenities and sanitary facilities resemble more closely those available on permanent housing estates. To this end the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published a model code setting out recommendations on the following subjects :—density and space between caravans, roads and footpaths, hard standings, firefighting appliances, water supply, drainage, sanitation and washing facilities, refuse disposal, storage space, car parking and recreation space. The majority of these recommendations were incorporated in the final standards approved by Lowestoft Council for application to sites within the borough and were circulated to all site operators. It is expected that all sites will either have adopted the recommendations or be in the process of running down by 1963/4.

There are now licensed sites in the Borough for the following :—

- 12 Residential sites for 80 caravans.
- 9 Holiday sites for 393 caravans.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Disinfestations carried out by the Corporation Disinfecting Assistant :—

Ants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Cockroaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Earwigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Verminous Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

30 premises were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious and other diseases, in addition, 45 lots of bedding were steam disinfected and 11 parcels of soiled bedding were destroyed after authorization had been obtained from the persons concerned.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Bakery Depots	2	Fishmongers	14
Bakehouses	21	Fried Fish & Chip Shops.....	30
Beer and Mineral Water Bottlers	3	Greengrocers	31
Boarding Houses	85	Greengrocery Stalls	15
Butchers	48	Grocers	208
Cafes & Restaurants	55	Holiday Camps	1
Canteens	29	Hotels and all Licensed premises	119
Canning and Preserved Foods Factories	7	Mobile Canteens	1
Confectioners	61	Sweet Manufacturing	1
Dairies	8	Slaughterhouses	2
Fish Curing Premises	22	Shrimp Boilers	3
		Tripe Dressers	1

REGISTRATIONS.

Number of properties registered under the Foods and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fish Curing Premises	42
Manufacture of Sausage or Potted, Pressed Pickled, or Preserved Foods	62
Fish Fryers	28
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Ice Cream Retailers	282
Ice Cream Storage Depots	2
Food Factories	7

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Bakehouses	79	Holiday Camps	1
Boarding Houses	45	Hotels	23
Cafes	122	Ice Cream Makers	21
Canteens	47	Ice Cream Vendors	78
Dairies	58	Licensed Premises	118
Food Factories	101	Markets	71
Fish Curers	63	Meat Shops & Stores	136
Fishmongers	48	Milk Purveyors	39
Food Inspection	202	Milk Shops	92
Fried Fish Shops	113	Restaurants.....	50
Greengrocers	138	Slaughterhouses	646
Grocers	450	Stalls	79
Food Hygiene Regulations	1112	Miscellaneous Inspections	64

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by deep burying on the Corporation tips or by burning. All diseased and unsound meat was collected by the Suffolk Fat and Bone Co., Ltd., for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs or fertilizers.

UNSOND FOOD.

Details of food found to be unfit for consumption and voluntarily surrendered by traders :—

Bacon	.....	11½ lbs.	Honey	.....	2 jars
Breakfast Spread	.....	3 jars	Jams/Marmalade	.....	26 jars
Carcase Meat	.....	12 lbs.	Mincemeat	.....	2 jars
Cheese	.....	42 lbs.	Meat	.....	443 tins
Cheese Spread	.....	10 jars	Meat Paste	.....	13 jars
Coffee	.....	3 tins	Milk	.....	316 tins
Creamed Rice	.....	31 tins	Pickles	.....	16 jars
Fruit	.....	1187 tins	Pork Sides and Trimmings	.....	5936 lbs.
Fish	.....	131 tins	Rice Pudding	.....	4 tins
Fish Paste	.....	18 jars	Sausages	.....	22½ lbs.
Fish wet	.....	144 stones	Soup	.....	96 tins
Herrings	.....	58 stones	Tomatoes	.....	120 tins
Prawns	.....	102 lbs.	Tomato Puree	.....	867 tins
Cod Roe	.....	10 stones	Vegetables	.....	367 tins

Total weight approximately 9 tons 10 cwts.

In the above list there figures largely some 2½ tons of pork condemned because of overheating and putrefaction. This meat was consigned from a London cold store to a Lowestoft food factory in two consignments by road, and because of bad conveying became unfit in a matter of hours.

ICE CREAM.

No. of premises manufacturing Ice Cream	.....	.....	3
No. of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	.....	.....	282
No. of samples obtained for bacteriological examination	.....	.....	35
No. of samples giving satisfactory results	.....	.....	35

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The two licensed slaughterhouses continued to be used throughout the year.

In compliance with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the Council made a report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the slaughterhouse facilities in the town. It was reported that in one instance the slaughterhouse owner had decided not to adapt facilities to comply with the slaughterhouses construction regulations and that this slaughterhouse will eventually cease to be licensed. In the second case the premises were listed as being expected to comply with the construction regulations.

However, in the latter case, the Council entered into negotiations for the purchase of the slaughterhouse but these were unsuccessful. Thereupon the Council resolved to make orders revoking planning permissions in respect of the premises and requiring the discontinuance of their use as a slaughterhouse.

	<i>Cattle</i> <i>excluding</i> <i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Sheep</i> <i>and</i> <i>Lambs</i>
Number killed	.....	.....	.....	.....	643	113	1
Number inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	643	113	1
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</i> :—							
Whole carcasses condemned :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—	225	36	—	—	7	534	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis :—	33.45	31.85	—	—	10.78	20.89	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> :							
Whole carcasses condemned :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—	1	—	—	—	—	78	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis :—	0.15	0.88	—	—	—	3.04	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i> :							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration :—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of condemnation other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis included :—

Abscesses, Actinobacillosis, Actinomycosis, Angioma, Bruising, Cirrhosis, Distomatosis, Emaciation, Mastitis, Necrosis, Parasitic infections, Pericarditis, Peritonitis, Pneumonia.

Once again there was marked reduction in the amount of meat and offal condemned for tubercular infection. This follows the national pattern which has been brought about by governmental measures to eradicate tuberculosis from cattle. Whereas in 1950, 14,550 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned for this disease in the town, 1,485 lbs. only were condemned in 1960.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Satisfaction is felt at the general standard of food hygiene observed in the town's food premises.

It is interesting to observe the "New Look" given to certain restaurants and shops in the town during the year. Improved fittings, new washing up and serving arrangements, and modern layout, as well as attractive decor, not only make the shopping areas more pleasing to the eye but are in the best interests of the purchaser or consumer of food.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Since the Food Hygiene Regulations came into force in 1956 some 320 water heaters, 160 wash hand basins, 100 sinks, apart from ancillary fittings such as roller towels, etc., have been installed in local food premises, mostly upon the request of the Public Health Inspectors. There is now a distinct trend throughout the food industry to equip shops, eating places, and factories with modern accessories and this is seen in the form of deep freeze food cabinets, etc. This is most gratifying to those of us who have been preaching the gospel of food hygiene for many years, as it seems not so many years ago that in certain quarters a kettle and a gas ring were looked upon as sufficient means of providing a constant supply of hot water for washing purposes.

Food packaging and presentation for sale has made enormous strides in the last twenty years. Food canning and quick freezing of foods are now major industries. Quick frozen foods are no longer regarded as luxuries and every year sees an increase in the amount and variety of foods produced.

Work carried out during the year at food premises following representations made by Public Health Inspectors.

Ceilings repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Walls	,,	,,	,,	.....	20
Roofs	,,	,,	,,	.....	19

Windows	„	„	„	....	....	....	....	2
Doors	„	„	„	....	....	....	....	15
Premises cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Premises redecorated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
Artificial lighting provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Ventilation provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Cold water provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Hot water provided (including heaters)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52
Hot water supply repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Wash hand basins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Sinks and tanks provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Drainage boards provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Non-absorbent surfaces provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Refrigerators provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Screens provided (Protection from contamination)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Drainage provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
W.C's repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Refuse bins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
First Aid kits provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Clothing accommodation provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Floor covering provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Yard paving repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Licensed Pasteurisers (H.T.S.T. process)	....	....	....	2
No. of Milk dealers licences issued :				
(1) To sell Pasteurised milk	....	....	....	80
(2) To sell Tuberculin Tested milk	....	....	....	23
(3) To sell Sterilised milk	....	....	....	18

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL.

	<i>T/T</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T/T Past.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
No. of Samples tested	43	108	94	8
Satisfactory results	39	107	93	8
Unsatisfactory results	4	1	1	—

Included in these totals are 21 samples of school (Pasteurised) milk.

The four TT failures were attributed to inadequate sterilization of automatic milking equipment at the farm and this necessitated visiting the farm to explain matters to the farmer. The single Pasteurised milk failure brought to light incorrect adjustment of a H.T.S.T. plant and this was speedily rectified.

COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL.

This was again carried out by my staff. The following table indicates the number of samples of milk which exceeded or failed to reach the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations which is:— Milk fat not less than 3% (Channel Islands milk 4%). Milk Solids not fat not less than 8.5%.

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T.T. (Past.)</i>	<i>T.T. (Chan. Isl.)</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>T.T. (Chan. Isl.)</i>	<i>Steri- lised</i>
Above Standard	98	54	30	26	9	8
Below Standard	11	10	—	35	—	1

These results are similar to those contained in the report for 1959. Although so many samples did not contain the minimum amounts of fat and solids not fat as recommended in the Regulations no adulteration of any sample was detected.

OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(1) BEER BOTTLES.

Samples of washed bottles from one bottle filling plant were examined and found to be bacteriologically clean.

(2) DESSICATED COCONUT.

Following the discovery at Liverpool of salmonella organisms in certain imports of dessicated coconut, 11 samples from stocks held in local bakehouses and a warehouse were obtained and examined. All were found to be free from salmonella infection.

(3) SHELLFISH.

7 samples of oysters, cockles, and whelks were examined. 2 samples of cooked cockles and whelks were unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to prevent contamination of further batches of this food.

(4) MILK (BIOLOGICAL).

5 samples of farm milk delivered to dairies were tested and reported as free from tubercular and brucella infection.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES.

144 samples of food and drink were procured for examination by the Public Analyst. The following samples were unsatisfactory and action was taken as follows :—

Chocolate Moulded Cremes, Gooseberry	The flavour of the cremes was not genuine gooseberry or rum. The manufacturers undertook to add the word "flavour" after the name of the essences used.
Chocolate Moulded Cremes, Rum	
Stuffed Pork Roll	Insufficient meat content. For further examination and report at a later date.
Sausalatas Meatless Steaks in Gravy	Public Analyst in contact with manufacturers about these products.
Milk Shake Syrup Pineapple	No action.
Creamed Horseradish	Insufficient fat content which the manufacturer undertook to increase.
Pork Sausages	Slightly inadequate meat content due to the difficulty in mixing the meat constituent throughout the sausages.
Cocktail Meat Balls in Juice	Manufacture discontinued.
Meat Pudding	Inadequate meat content which the manufacturers agreed to increase.
Cheese and Onion Pasties	Inaccurate description. Alteration agreed to by manufacturer.
Fresh Cream Meringues Fresh Cream Puff Slices	Undeclared Sucrose mixed with the cream. Suitable show cards to be displayed in shops where these articles are sold declaring that the cream is sweetened.
Dry Fry	Article re-labelled so as to delete reference to slimming properties.
Smoked Eel Fillets	No action.

FACTORIES ACT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	30	43	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	222	262	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	12	—	—
TOTAL	264	317	7	—

FACTORIES ACT

2.—*Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").*

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. By H.M.
	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	22	19	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	28	31	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—
TOTAL	50	51	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK. (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	2	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	162	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	15	—	—
Total	179	—	—

SEWER FLOTATION TESTS.

Bottle No.	Date of Release	Time	State of Tide	Wind direction and strength	Returned from and date	
					Time	Distance
1	3.2.60	3.25 p.m.	1 hr. 50 m.	Ebb		5/6
2	4.2.60	9.30 a.m.	2 hrs.	Flood	S	Nil
3	4.2.60	11.30 a.m.	4 hrs.	Flood	S	Nil
4	5.2.60	11.20 a.m.	3 hrs.	Flood	W	Nil
5	6.2.60	8.00 a.m.	4½ hrs.	Ebb	NW	Nil
6	6.2.60	1.00 p.m.	2½ hrs.	Flood	NW	Nil
7	8.2.60	10.15 a.m.	3½ hrs.	Ebb	NE	2
8	8.2.60	3.30 p.m.	3 hrs.	Flood	NE	2/3
9	9.2.60	10.00 a.m.	2 hrs.	Ebb	NE	2/3
10	9.2.60	3.30 p.m.	2 hrs.	Flood	NE	2/3
11	10.2.60	2.30 p.m.	Dead low water		NW	1/2
12	15.2.60	2.45 p.m.	3 hrs.	Ebb	WSW	2/3
13	16.2.60	8.35 a.m.	3 hrs.	Flood	W	3
14	16.2.60	3.20 p.m.	45 mins.	Ebb	NW	3
15	18.2.60	9.00 a.m.	25 mins.	Flood	S	3
16	19.2.60	4.05 p.m.	2 hrs. 35 mins.	Ebb	SW	3/4
17	22.2.60	10.15 a.m.	4½ hrs.	Ebb	NE	3
18	22.2.60	2.45 p.m.	3½ hrs.	Flood	NE	3/4
					North Cotes, Grimsby.	
					13.8.60 at 3 p.m.	
					100 yds. S. Radar Station at Römö, Denmark.	
					100 metres from sea.	
					7.9.60 at 1 p.m.	
					26.2.60 at 2.0 p.m.	
					220 yds. N. of outfall.	
					25/2/60 at 4.30 p.m.	
					Opp. Tramps Alley.	
					26.2.60 at 7.45 a.m.	

19	23.2.60	10.50	a.m.	4½ hrs.	N	3	
20	23.2.60	3.55	p.m.	3¾ hrs.	N	2	
21	24.2.60	10.40	a.m.	3½ hrs.	Flood	Nil	
22	24.2.60	3.50	p.m.	2½ hrs.	Ebb	4	
23	25.2.60	10.30	a.m.	2 hrs.	Flood	SE	
24	25.2.60	3.15	p.m.	1 hr.	Ebb	5	
25	26.2.60	1.55	p.m.	4½ hrs.	Flood	E to SE	5
					Ebb	SE	1/2
							North end of Sea wall.
							7.3.60 at 8.30 a.m.
26	26.2.60	4.05	p.m.	1 hr.	Flood	SE	2/3
27	29.2.60	4.00	p.m.	4 hrs.	Ebb	SE	3/4
28	1.3.60	11.00	a.m.	5½ hrs.	Flood	SW	4/5
29	1.3.60	4.15	p.m.	4½ hrs.	Ebb	SW	3/4
30	2.3.60	8.15	a.m.	2 hrs.	Flood	S	2
31	2.3.60	2.25	p.m.	2½ hrs.	Ebb	SW	Nil
32	4.3.60	8.50	a.m.	1½ hrs.	Flood	NW	2/3
33	4.3.60	4.30	p.m.	3 hrs.	Ebb	W	Nil
34	7.3.60	1.50	p.m.	3½ hrs.	Flood	E	4
35	8.3.60	5.15	p.m.	Top High Water	E	5	
36	9.3.60	8.00	a.m.	1½ hrs.	Ebb	SE	Nil
37	10.3.60	3.00	p.m.	1½ hrs.	Flood		Opp. Claremont Pier.
				1½ hrs.			10.3.60 at 5.45 p.m.
38	11.3.60	4.00	p.m.	1 hr.	40 mins.		
39	14.3.60	11.00	a.m.	1 hr.	Flood	N.E.	
40	14.3.60	5.20	p.m.	1 hr.	Ebb	SE	Nil
				15 mins.	Flood	SE	1

Bottle No.	Date of Release	Time	State of Tide	Wind direction and strength	Returned from and date	
					1	1/2
41	15.3.60	9.00 a.m.	3 hrs.	10 mins.	Flood	SE
42	15.3.60	3.35 p.m.	1 hr.	15 mins.	Ebb	NE
43	16.3.60	7.45 a.m.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.		Flood	NE
44	16.3.60	12.15 p.m.	$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.		Ebb	NE
45	17.3.60	10.10 a.m.	4 hrs.	10 mins.	Flood	NE
46	17.3.60	2.05 p.m.	2 hrs.	5 mins.	Ebb	NE
47	18.3.60	8.30 a.m.	2 hrs.		Flood	NE
48	18.3.60	1.30 p.m.		50 mins.	Ebb	E
49	21.3.60	11.00 a.m.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.		Flood	SE
50	21.3.60	5.15 p.m.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.		Ebb	SE
51	22.3.60	2.45 p.m.	4 hrs.		Flood	E
52	22.3.60	4.40 p.m.		Top High Water	Flood	Nil
53	7.4.60	4.45 p.m.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.		Ebb	W
54	8.4.60	12.05 p.m.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.		Flood	W
55	8.4.60	2.40 p.m.	2 hrs.	10 mins.	Flood	W
56	11.4.60	8.30 a.m.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.		Flood	SW
57	11.4.60	4.50 p.m.		40 mins.	Flood	SW
58	12.4.60	11.30 a.m.	1 hr.		Ebb	S
59	12.4.60	2.50 p.m.	4 hrs.	20 mins.	Ebb	S
60	13.4.60	9.00 a.m.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.		Flood	W
						1
						1.7.60 at 9.0 a.m.
						1
						Oudorp, Holland.
						1.7.60 at 6.0 a.m.
						4
						3
						3
						3
						2

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960

Port Medical Officer of Health : DR. ARTHUR C. GEE.

Chief Port Health Inspector : H. CORMACK.

Deputy Port Health Inspector : F. G. S. HILL.

CHARACTER OF THE PORT.

The Port area of Lowestoft is divided into three separate areas, consisting of the Hamilton, Waveney and Trawl Docks used by Trawlers and Drifters for the landing of White Fish and Herring (during the season) and the North and South Quays situated on the banks of Lake Lothing, west of the swing bridge. The North and South Quays are used by the merchant ships carrying timber, salt, stone, coal, etc. The west end of the North Quay is used for coaling and general repair work including dry docking, whilst the south bank of Lake Lothing is extensively used by the ship building firms.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Generally speaking there are two categories of medical assistance required in the Port. First there are those seamen on local fishing vessels whose home is in the town and who are injured or become sick whilst at sea. Prior notice of the casualty is almost always given now via radio telephone, and depending on the nature of the case, arrangements are made for an ambulance to be available to meet the vessel on its arrival in port, or for the man to be referred immediately to his own doctor. Cases of a doubtful nature such as skin rashes or infectious disease are seen by the Port Medical Officer on arrival.

Sick seamen from visiting vessels are referred by the Customs Officer or the shipping agent to the Port Medical Officer and their treatment arranged as circumstances require.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the Port consists of fresh and salt water mains and the fishing port comprising Hamilton, Waveney and Trawl Docks is served by 5,160 ft. of fresh water main and 4,290 ft. of salt water mains. The discrepancy is occasioned by the absence of salt water supply to East, West and South Wharves of the Trawl Market, these wharves are used only for docking purposes. There is no water to the South quay but fresh water points are provided on the North quay.

The chlorination plant used for purifying the salt water used on the docks worked most efficiently during the year and bacteriological examination of the water after chlorination showed the water to be sterile.

MARKET CLEANSING.

The daily hosing and cleansing of the fish market was, as in previous years, carried out most efficiently. This work however was impeded by the stacking of fish boxes and the icing back of fish over the drainage channels on the South-West corner of the Waveney Dock. The slope of the decking is away from the drainage channels thus fish liquor drains across the whole width of the decking and in warm weather causes a nuisance. Any icing back should be done at the rear of the market but preferably all fish held over from one day to another should be kept in a refrigerator. A number of merchants have provided refrigerators and it is hoped that in time every merchant will consider a refrigerator to be a necessity.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR.

The average monthly strength of the trawler fleet during the year was 83 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 90, and the lowest 77 during May and June. The total number of landings made during the year was 2,195 an increase of 162 over 1959. These increased landings brought a further 32,043 cwts. of fish at a value of £286,979 over the above the 1959 totals.

The quantities and values of the fish landed during 1960 are set out below.

		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	.....	1,188	10,525
Catfish	.....	1,714	3,659
Cod	.....	119,220	42,123
Conger Eels	.....	181	413
Dabs	.....	6,199	17,818
Dogfish	.....	669	1,919
Flukes / Flounders	.....	66	39
Gurnards / Latchets	.....	2,784	2,995
Haddock	.....	12,695	44,143
Hake	.....	21	182
Halibut	.....	100	1,518
Lemon Soles	.....	3,642	30,106
Ling	.....	821	1,318
Mackerel (Trawl)	.....	65	279
Mullet	.....	1	18
Monkfish	.....	748	2,956
Norway Lobsters	.....	3	19
Plaice	.....	171,241	1,081,866
Pollack	.....	60	181
Roes	.....	300	1,642
Saithes	.....	313	563
Skates / Rays	.....	13,988	55,816
Soles	.....	10,183	170,009
Turbot	.....	15,382	135,355
Whiting	.....	9,384	27,451
Witches	.....	396	1,733
All Others	.....	1,525	2,679
Totals :		372,889	£2,016,530

HERRING FISHING.

Landings and Values for 1960.

<i>No. of Landings</i>	<i>Quantity Crans</i>	<i>Value</i>
705	19,753	£154,502

Although there were 143 fewer landings than in 1959 there were 171 more crans of herrings landed and the increase in value over the figures for 1959 was £15,000.

The following table shows the disposal of herrings during the season.

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded	2,706
Kippered	1,408
Marinated	861
Canned	44
Frozen	5,672
Meal and Oil	145
Freshed	8,917
 TOTAL	 19,753

There was an increase in the number of crans of herrings sold for quick-freezing and a decrease in the amount sold for kippering. No pickle curing was carried out and this adds weight to the observation made in the 1959 report that the return of pickle curers to Lowestoft is most unlikely.

THE FLEET

Nine new vessels were added to the fleet during 1960 and 4 trawlers from other ports also joined the fleet. One vessel was converted from coal burning to oil burning, four vessels were reconstructed, four vessels left for breaking up and two vessels left to work from other ports.

During the East Anglian Herring season the drifter fleet consisted of two steam and 33 motor drifters, a reduction of 13 vessels as compared with 1959. Seventeen motor drifters came from Scotland.

INSPECTIONS.

The systematic inspection of trawlers was maintained throughout the year and 1,543 inspections were made for the purpose of ensuring the cleanliness of fish holds. 16 fish holds were found to be in need of further cleansing and this work was carried out immediately. The pound boards in the fish holds of 52 trawlers were renewed in part or in whole, also 3 fish holds were completely renewed, 26 fish holds were treated with Shellac, and 9 fish holds were completely painted.

The following matters were also dealt with during the year :—

Dirty bedding destroyed	.....	13
New water tanks provided	.....	3
Water closets repaired	.....	6
Water tanks cleansed	.....	68

FISH INSPECTION.

The Public Health Inspectors carried out daily inspections of all fish landed prior to the commencement of the sales by auction. The amount of fish found to be unfit was negligible, totalling 17½ stones of Plaice and 10 stones of Cods Roes.

RODENT CONTROL.

337 inspections were made under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1956 and 292 certificates were issued under the order.

It is pleasing to report that the trawler and drifter fleet was completely free from rat infestation.

VERMIN.

It is again most pleasing to report that the fishing vessels were again free from vermin during 1960.

The 1959 Report instanced the treatment of an infestation of cockroaches aboard a coastal vessel. This vessel again visited Lowestoft during 1960 and we were informed that the disinfection we carried out had been successful.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the year under review no work had commenced on the proposed new Ice Factory. It is anticipated that this project will commence during 1961.

The box and kit washing machines mentioned in the 1959 Report have still not been installed, and owing to the expansion in the port their provision is now more necessary than ever.

The oil storage tanks have been erected in Halilton Road and further tanks are in the process of erection between the Waveney Dock and the Trawl Market.

CONCLUSION.

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspectors have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has been accorded at all times by the various sections of the fishing industry and by the Harbour Master and members of his staff.

Our thanks are also due to J. Crawford, Esq., Preventive Officer, Customs and Excise, Lowestoft, for his kind co-operation and assistance readily given throughout the year.

MATTERS TO BE DEALT WITH IN THE ANNUAL REPORT.

TABLE 1.

SECTION I—STAFF					
<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other appointments held</i>	
ARTHUR C. GEE	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.1.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Area Medical Officer of Health E.S.C.C.	
H. CORMACK	Chief Port Health Inspector	6.9.52	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector.	
F. G. S. HILL	Deputy Port Health Inspector	3.1.55	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy-Chief Public Health Inspector	
Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health		Public Health Department, Connaught House, 123 High Street, Lowestoft. Telephone No. : Lowestoft 3282.			

TABLE B.
SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

<i>Ships from :</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspectors</i>	
Foreign Ports	172	17,445	10	51	Nil
Coastwise	213	43,577	9	48	Nil
TOTAL	385	61,022	19	99	Nil

TABLE B. SECTION II.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Approx. Tonnage</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
TRAWLERS :	2,195	131,700	
DRIFTERS :	705	35,250	
TOTAL :	2,900	166,950	1,543

TABLE C.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year.

Passenger Traffic : Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil
 Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil

Cargo Traffic : Principal IMPORTS—Timber, Sleepers, Frozen Fish, Frozen Vegetables, Dried Peas,
 Canned Tomato Puree.
 Principal EXPORTS—Barley.

<i>Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :</i>	FRANCE	—Bayonne, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Cherbourg.
HOLLAND	—Amsterdam, Flushing, Hook of Holland, Ijmuiden, Rotterdam, Terschelling, Scheveningen.	
BELGIUM	—Bruges, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge.	
GERMANY	—Borkum, Cuxhaven, Hamburg, Kiel.	
DENMARK	—Copenhagen, Esbjerg.	
NORWAY	—Kristiansund.	
SWEDEN	Karlstad, Mariestad, Pitea, Sundsvall.	
POLAND	—Gdansk, Stettin.	
FINLAND	—Kemi, Pateniemi, Vietsilouto.	
U.S.S.R.	—Archangel.	
ITALY	—Genoa.	
U.S.A.	—Gloucester (Mass.).	
REPUBLIC of IRELAND	—Buncrana, Dublin.	

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic.

Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil.

SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. Water supply by Lowestoft Water Company throughout the Port Area.
Fresh water hydrants are fitted in the fishing dock area and on the North Quay.
2. Tests are carried out at regular intervals by the Lowestoft Water Company. All reports are satisfactory.
3. All hydrants for the supply of fresh water are boxed in and hosepipes and connections are cleansed and chlorinated before the filling of ships water tanks.
4. Nil.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

1. List supplied to Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief and Deputy Chief Port Health Inspectors. Passed to Waterguard Office, when list is prepared and amended accordingly.
 - (a) Arrangements made with Coastguard to contact Humber Radio for outgoing messages.
 - (b) Incoming messages, Humber Radio contacts Medical Officer direct or via Coastguard by telephone.
2. Notified to Medical Officer of Health by Waterguard immediately upon receipt.
3. Lowestoft Roads and Dolphin in inner harbour South of Richards Wharf.
4. Arrangements made with Yarmouth Isolation Hospital.
5.
 - (a) Surveillance and follow up of contacts carried out by Port Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors.
 - (b) Authority employs a cleansing man with vehicle for disinfection of ships, etc.
 - (c) Clothing and other articles steam disinfected by local authority.Persons can be cleansed at the Health Department Clinic.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

1. Cases may be sent either to Ipswich or Yarmouth Isolation Hospitals and also Norwich Hospital.
2. Arrangements made by East Suffolk County Council ambulance service who are also responsible for vaccinal state of ambulance crews.
3. DR. A. G. SMITH, 24 Unthank Road, Norwich. Dr. W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., Norfolk & Norwich Hospital.
Dr. R. A. LEADER, Elm Street, Ipswich.
4. Public Health Laboratory, Isolation Hospital, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

Clinics at the Lowestoft & North Suffolk Hospital.
Clinics open : TUESDAYS—5.30 to 7.0 p.m.
FRIDAYS—9.30 to 11.0 a.m.
Posters for Public Conveniences.

TABLE D.
SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFYABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	..... .....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	..... .....	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION X.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

No occurrence of this disease.

SECTION XI.—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

No occurrence of this disease.

SECTION XII.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

1. Ships inspected on arrival. Deratination certificates checked.
2. No foreign ships found to be infested with rats. Specimens for examination would be sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Ipswich.
3. Not an approved Port.
4. No action taken.

TABLE E.
RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.
Nil—Not an approved Port.

TABLE F.
DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING
THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.
Nil—Not an approved Port.

TABLE G.
SECTION XIII.—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES.

<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	51	Nil	3	These dealt with cleanliness of galleys and food stores. The ship have not again been in port.
Coastwise Shipping	48	Nil	4	
British Fishing Vessels	1,543	Nil	90	These were informal and verbal notices relating to the following conditions:— Dirty bedding, 13. Defective drinking water tanks, 3. Defective water closets, 6. Water tanks in need of cleansing, 68. All the notices were complied with.

SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948.

Nil

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS).

Not an approved Port.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No specific arrangements made, but in such a contingency, arrangements would be made for burial by a local undertaker under the direct supervision of the Port Medical Officer of Health.

